

## Norwich Bulletin and Courier

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Norwich, Friday, Sept. 4, 1914.

## The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 4,000 of the 4,054 houses in Norwich, or a little more than three per cent of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 300 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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### CIRCULATION

1907 average.....4,412

1908 average.....5,920

August 29.....9,124

### RIGHT AND WISDOM.

Despite the attitude which has been taken by France and Great Britain relative to the purchase of the idle workshops of another belligerent nation, attention is attracted by the statement of Secretary McAdoo in support of the course which this country has considered following.

In the result of the investigation of the questions involved the secretary is free to say that there is nothing which stands in the way of our right to buy these vessels for neutral uses. This statement he apparently makes after reviewing the treaties or declarations in which this country has participated governing such a contingency, or as the result of trustworthy advice upon the subject, but it is an opinion dealing solely with one side of the question. He finds that we can rightfully make such a deal. Before the matter is actually decided it might be well to go further and, after establishing the right of the country to buy the German ships, determine the wisdom of such a move under the position of neutrality which this country has taken and the declaration of the president thereon. It is a matter not solely for the immediate present, but for the future. Can we afford to make this deal and, in the eyes of the protesting nations, help Germany, or even the allies, without proper regard for our international relations? It is a question of wisdom as well as of right.

### WESTERN MINERS.

Even the trouble which took place in the Colorado mining sections has not served to deter Montana miners from becoming engaged in a fight among themselves, which gives little respect to lawful conditions, and small evidence of a desire to settle it peacefully. How serious the situation, which has been developing for some time, has become, is indicated by the putting of the state under martial law with the state authorities doing their best in an endeavor to handle the situation.

Differing from the Colorado and the Michigan trouble, that in Butte is not between the miners and the operators, but between two factions of the miners, one the supporters of the western federation and the other the radical members who have a leaning towards the I. W. W. and who have set up their own organization. Their struggle is to determine which labor organization is going to control and all kinds of acts and threats have been made for the purpose of creating terror and a successful outcome. The result has been to place the whole community in an uproar, and well it might, with dynamite being resorted to as a trump card.

The regrettable feature is that force has been determined upon to settle the troubles even to the point where the inability of the state to control the situation have resulted in a call for federal aid. It is a labor fight which should be settled in a sensible manner, but as is apt to be the case in such affairs, common sense seems to be getting little consideration. The problem of the state is not only to quell the disturbance, but to prevent them, through getting the miners to realize that they must get together or else permit the respective organizations to conduct their rivalry with proper respect for law and order.

### AMERICAN DYES.

It is impossible to overlook the importance of the results if, as has been intimated, the Standard Oil company enters the field of manufacturing dyes for the purpose of making this country independent of foreign producers in this respect. The war has opened our eyes to many things, but particularly so as to the great dependence which is now placed by manufacturers of the country upon European products simply because of the failure to properly develop the American possibilities.

It will be readily recognized that the Standard Oil company possesses the corps of men capable of putting such a plan into operation and possesses likewise the financial backing which would bring success in this field of operation, if such is a possibility.

Thus fortified with the necessities for preliminary operation, the election of the company means much both to this country and Germany.

As a competitor the concern is one to be dreaded. It is in a position to carry out what it undertakes and it sets out to give this country what it demands in the way of dyestuffs such as aniline dyes from coal tar it can be backed to succeed. It can accomplish what many concerns or individuals would hesitate to consider and it is a large duty which it would perform if it decides to extend its scope of operations and do something for the country as well as itself. It is a chance for supplying the home market at home.

### BENEDICT XV.

As was expected the action of the sacred college resulted in the election of an Italian cardinal as a successor to Pius X. and the early choice was in accordance with the demands of the European conditions. Giacomino de Seta, who will assume the name of Benedict XV, like his predecessor, probably went to Rome with little thought that he would remain. Certainly he was not among those who were eligible to the office only a little over three months, but his training has been such, and he has been in such close touch with the diplomatic conduct of the great religious organization, that he is especially well qualified for the duties which will be required of him.

In his selection, however, the chief of center of the movement. That his work there, combined with the other qualifications of the brilliant churchman won for him the appointment as cardinal last May is not improbable, and his choice as the pope means the continuance of the stand which the late Pope Pius X took in handling certain questions which confronted him during his term.

Being only in his sixtieth year, Benedict XV has the prospect of serving many years as the head of the Roman Catholic church.

### PROTECTING THE BUYER.

Many are the ways in which the buyer can be cheated, whether the quantity be large or small, and while such practice is not generally followed a step towards the blocking of the short weight scheme was taken when more attention was given to the testing of weights and measures. Even though honesty is the best policy, the practice of deceit made necessary.

For the purpose of giving protection to the buyer, and permitting him to know just what he is getting in return for his money, the federal net weight law which has just gone into operation renders a like service. This makes it obligatory that all packages of food put up in this country henceforth must carry on the outside a statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, whether such must be set forth in terms of the largest unit.

This law does not guarantee the purchaser any more for his money than in the past. That remains entirely optional with the seller, but it does inform him how much he is getting. It is fifteen ounces or one pound and two ounces. It is not only information which he is entitled to, but that which he should have. The quantity should be known even though it may have no direct bearing upon the quality. It likewise has no direct bearing upon the price, but it is a necessary step for insuring a square deal to the purchasing public.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

September appears to have set out for a hot old time.

We haven't heard it yet, but there's time for someone to claim this talk about German dyestuffs is colored war news.

What arouses hope among the women is that whatever war brings forth it isn't likely to mean the end of Paris fashions.

The ease with which Turkey gets into trouble ought not to permit the fear that its army will get out of practice.

The ransom of Brussels has been paid by four of the country's rich men. Another ever-ready quartette makes a hit.

Some of the best war engineers seem to be so far away from the battle front that the real vital guidance is going to waste.

The man on the corner says: The chap who talks in his sleep is much more entertaining than the fellow who grinds it out in a snore.

It is the fellow who holds down the edge of the curbstone who generally has the most to say about what he is going to do on the morrow.

New Haven is determined to put a stop to gun toting. It is a move which should receive the closest attention at all time. Let others do likewise.

Baseball in Connecticut hasn't started the season as it is announced that the end of the season is approaching and none of the managers is sorry.

Even though the president has decided to run for office again, the country is really interested in knowing what Bryan intends to do about his job.

Of course every other place in the world named St. Petersburg will be pleased over the change which will permit of less confusion with their mail.

And while we are thinking about it, it is well to remember that not all the atrocities, insane acts and protestable crimes are being committed in Europe.

From one French source there is the complaint that Germans are getting more attention from the American Red Cross than are the French, but however improbable this is with 20 casualties on that side to one for the allies, they need it.

It is just as expected. That attack upon Governor Baldwin by ex-Senator Spillacy was prompted by a personal encounter with the governor over an office which the Hartford politician wanted but didn't get. A case of hitting the hand that didn't feed him.

## THE HEARTLESS WISH.

"Oh, I wish I never had any baby," fretfully cried young Mrs. Perkins.

"Why, Zelma?" replied her shocked husband. "How can you talk so?"

"Well, I can't go any place nowadays. This afternoon Grace came for me to go out, and as usual, baby began to bawl, and oh, dear, I wish I didn't have him."

"Now, now, my dear," calmly answered her husband.

Mrs. Perkins, or Zelma, was earnestly trying to calm herself, but she still stuck to her opinion in spite of what Jim would say.

"Now, I tell you what we will do. You go to Pine Cottage, to your mother's, for a while, until you want; I will have Miranda come and stay with me while you're gone and take care of baby. Now, have the time of your life, darling, and don't worry about us," tenderly planned Jim.

After much persuasion, Zelma decided to go and notified her mother accordingly.

The trip was looked forward to with great pleasure, both by husband and wife; husband, thinking of the pleasure of the pleasure of seeing her mother.

Three days passed and Zelma was gone.

At home they were having hard times. Baby was sick.

Miranda, who for years had been their cook, maid, nurse, and everything in general, was making it her work to care for baby.

"Don't you think we need a doctor?" anxiously asked Jim for the fifth time that evening.

"Well, perhaps it would be best," at last admitted Miranda.

Wonderfully steady was Jim's voice over the phone; but little did it blend with the beating of his heart.

And Zelma said, he moaned, after the doctor had said he would be right up.

In less time than would seem possible, the doctor was there.

"What, what, what, oh, doctor, what is the matter with him?" stammered the almost distracted father.

"Well, replied the doctor, shaking his head, 'he has nothing special I can do for him except leave this medicine. Give him a dose every hour until I come again, handing a small bottle of medicine to Miranda. 'I will be here early tomorrow morning, and in the meantime this medicine will do all that can be done for him.'"

While Zelma slept peacefully at her mother's home, little did she think that at her own home there was no sleep for anyone.

Next morning, baby was worse. Doctor came and shook his head. "You had better telegraph your wife," he said to the trembling Jim, "he may not live until night."

The blow had come.

"The crisis," he again spoke, "will be at 12 o'clock this noon, and if he lives through it, he will live."

Jim had dreaded to notify his wife, but after such startling news he did not hesitate to do so.

Before speaking of Zelma, it would be best to describe the place where she was staying.

Pine Cottage was a beautiful estate and very old. It had been passed down from generation to generation. It was called "Pine Cottage" from the beautiful pines that covered the estate. The house was small but cozy and homelike.

Zelma, that morning, was in bed on the excuse that she did not feel well. Was down deep in her heart, she knew that it was homesickness to see Jim and the baby; but she wouldn't give in to such a thought even to herself.

"Two more days and I must go home," she sadly remarked. Again in her heart she was glad, but she didn't realize it.

"Well, my dear, I think Jim was pretty good to let you come at all," replied her mother; "he must be lonely without you."

Then for the first time it dawned on Zelma that she would be glad to get home and she began to await eagerly the day to go.

The door bell rang and Zelma went. It was the telegram Jim had sent.

After she read it she staggered and her face grew ghostly white.

"Zelma, what is the matter?" cried her mother as thoughts of Jim passed dead and other such things passed through her mind.

"Baby is dying!" she gasped. "Where are my clothes? I must go!"

"Baby dead; baby dead!" she kept moaning to herself.

Jim, darling Jim, was at the depot to meet her.

After fond embraces Jim told her that the crisis was at 12 o'clock.

"Oh Jim, Jim! just think of what I said, of what I did—went away and

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## A GOOD COMPLEXION MEANS PURE BLOOD

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left you and darling baby with nobody but a young frivolous girl. Oh Jim, it is all my fault, and what shall I ever do if he doesn't live," she wailed.

"Now, dearest," Jim comforted, "I didn't blame you one bit for wanting a rest; and if baby does live you shall have whole care of him; but Miranda shall stay and do all the housework; for I'll not see my little wife ever get so tired again. You see, dear, that it was my fault, for I should have noticed how tired my little Zelma was, doing all the housework and caring for baby, too. It was a shame."

So between the two of them they fixed it so that neither was to blame; but Zelma's conscience still troubled her and very anxiously was 12 o'clock waited for.

The crisis was soon a thing of the past—baby lived!

How happy the whole house was in two weeks, when baby was about well. It was decided that Miranda should stay, and Miranda having an easy time of it with good food and large wages was quite willing.

"Jim, dear, I didn't mean it, and I'll never, never wish such a thing again," confessed penitent Zelma at last as they were seated encircled in each other's arms.

"Darling," he murmured.—Boston Post.

Holland yearly produces 700,000,000 clocks of fuel pest, valued at \$3,000,000.

## THEN and NOW

Twenty years ago yesterday the first American championship golf match was played. The game was then considered a society fad and was played in their state a century before, R. I. Of the twenty contestants, W. G. Lawrence of Newport was declared the winner and the first American amateur champion.

Golf in the United States is said to date from the establishment of the St. Andrews Golf Club at Yonkers, N. Y., in 1888. South Carolinians, however, claim that it was played in their state a century or so before and point to the files of the Charleston City Gazette, when an item under date of September 13, 1784, states: "There is a lately erected that pleasing and general amusement, the golf ball."

Golf was played in Scotland, said by many to be its place of birth, generations before Columbus made known that there was an America. One prominent American educator has said that he had an account of a golf game written by the ancient Aristotle, and had found reference to the sport in the Bible. It is also claimed that, Holland was its place of origin. In the earliest records of Scottish history, literature and even legislation, golf occupies a prominent place. Over four centuries ago the sport had so overwhelmed archery, the soldier's training, that the Scottish legislature decreed that "the fute ball and golf be utterly cryt down and nocht usit." Forbidden to the masses, it remained a royal pastime. King James II played a game with an Edinburgh shoemaker; Queen Mary was found playing on the links two days after the death of her royal consort, Darnley. The news of the Great Irish Rebellion came to King Charles I while he was lifting the ball over the links at Leith.

Today golf, beginning as a society fad in the United States, has become a pastime at which a vast fortune, estimated as high as \$50,000,000, is spent every year in the United States. There are said to be more than 200,000 active players who are driving the gutta percha balls over links whose combined acreage in the United States is nearly twice as large as the District of Columbia. Some of the American club houses are veritable mansions; one in the middle west has cost to date over \$750,000 for the golfing course, the club house and the equipment. The exact amount of money reaped annually by the American caddies is not definitely known, but it probably equals the amount paid in Great Britain, which is estimated at \$12,500,000. Other items that go to make up the annual tribute to golf are clubs and balls. The value of the clubs in use is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, while the balls are valued at over \$6,000,000. Golf has spread throughout the world. In Europe there is scarcely a country without its golf links and players. Japan has one of the finest courses in the world. Mexico is rapidly becoming known for its links. While all clubs have taken to the sport with the enthusiasm, kings and queens not to mention the lesser lights of royalty and the nobility, are ardent devotees. King Alfonso has his private links in Spain and has taught his English-born queen to play the game. The German Emperor, prohibited by ailment from participating in the sport, nevertheless as an enthusiast an frequently follows his son the Crown Prince about the links at Potsdam. President Willson, and his predecessor, Mr. Taft, are devoted to the game.

Every argument advanced on the increased cost of living in this country only belittles the fact that we have greater facilities for production of most modern methods known for taking everything from the ground yet are continually hoodwinked by a class of people legislating directly against everything to benefit the people.—Middletown Penny Press.

Native-born Americans need not doubt that a vast majority of German-Americans are at this moment thanking fortune that they renounced the sovereignty which stands accused before the bar of civilization for sickening offenses against humanity; or that they are as Americans first and foremost, quite as fully disgusted with the vandalism and savagery of the war lord's troops as any descendant of the Puritan fathers.—Providence Bulletin.

It is estimated that the grand list for 1915 will show no such increase as was shown in the two previous years. This is easily explained upon the ground that there has been less building. The times have not been agreeable to either investment or speculative building. This does not necessarily present in itself profound problems for consideration, but it does in connection with the vast European war, suggest that the city government should husband its resources in every possible way.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

This public market may not be just what is wanted, but it is an interesting place and undoubtedly enables farmers to transact their business more advantageously than under the old system of going from house to house and from store to store in order to find a market for the goods that are now sold without stirring from one place. The matter needs to be given more consideration and people need to understand it better, and when they do it will be found to be a systematic way of doing business which has heretofore been handled in a free and easy fashion.—New Britain Herald.

The gamblers in food products are very valuable persons, and noticeable kinks in their mentality, morals and intelligence. Here is one of the breed in New York saying that an embargo by the government would reduce prices and would also "bring the wrath of the farmers on the head of the government if told they could not export European goods. Gambler says this knowing there are not a dozen farmers in the United States who export grain to Europe or any other place. The exporting business is not done by farmers. You will have to turn another card, Mr. Gambler.—Bristol Press.

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